

## HIV/AIDS Profile: Indonesia

### Demographic Indicators

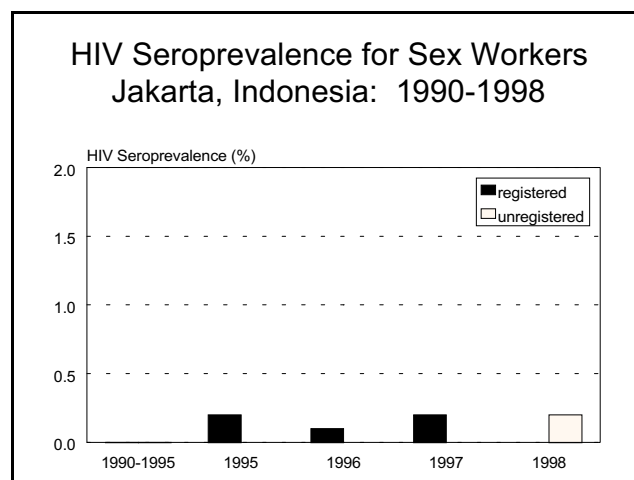
Population (1,000s)	224,784	Growth Rate (%)	1.6
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)		Life Expectancy	
Both Sexes	42	Both Sexes	68
Male	48	Male	66
Female	36	Female	70
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	23	Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	6
Percent Urban	39	Total Fertility Rate	2.6
<b>Note:</b> Above indicators are for 2000.			
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Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999	0.1 %		
Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 9/30/98	0.00		
Cumulative AIDS cases as of 9/30/98	218		
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Reference Bureau, UNAIDS, World Health Organization.			

### Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Low

Sex workers are the primary group tested in Indonesia's HIV sentinel surveillance system. By the late 1990s, HIV infection among this group was below 1 percent. There was little HIV infection among blood donors, none among pregnant women.

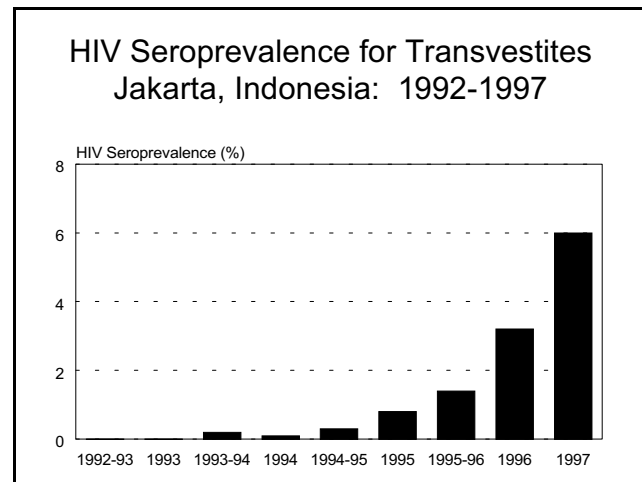
- HIV sentinel surveillance among sex workers, by type of sex worker, in Jakarta, the capital, showed little, if any, HIV infection during the 1990s. Rates were well below 1 percent for both registered and unregistered sex workers. Registered prostitutes normally work in brothels.



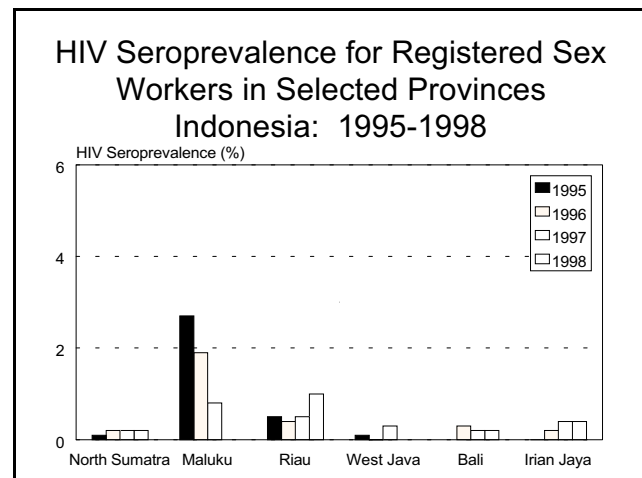
Source: International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, June 2000.

## Indonesia

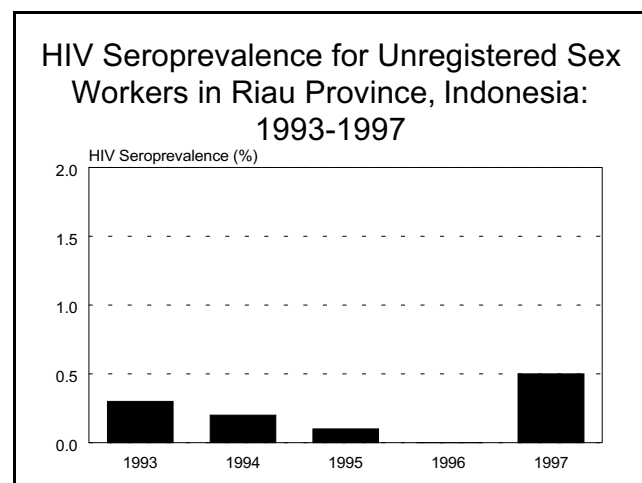
- HIV seroprevalence among transvestites, or waria, in Jakarta, rose from no evidence of infection during 1992-93 to 6 percent in 1997.



- Infection varied by region during 1995-98, according to HIV serosurveillance data pertaining to registered sex workers in selected provinces in Indonesia. Maluku Province had the highest levels, ranging from 1 to 3 percent. No evidence of infection was found in any other province during 1995-96, when surveillance was carried out in every province.

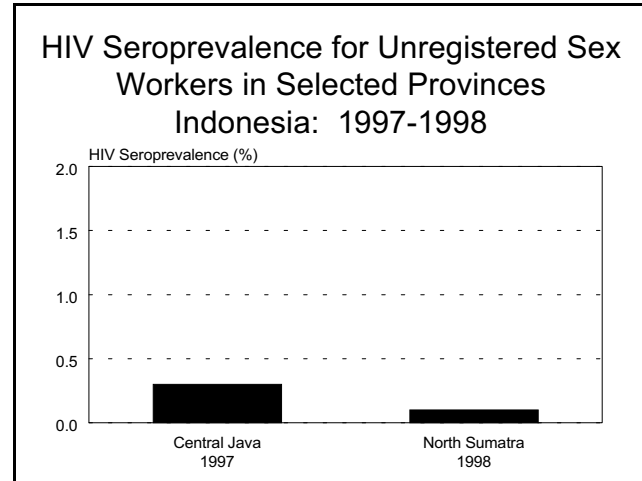


- In Riau Province, HIV prevalence among unregistered sex workers remained below 1 percent during 1993-97. No evidence of infection was found in 1996.

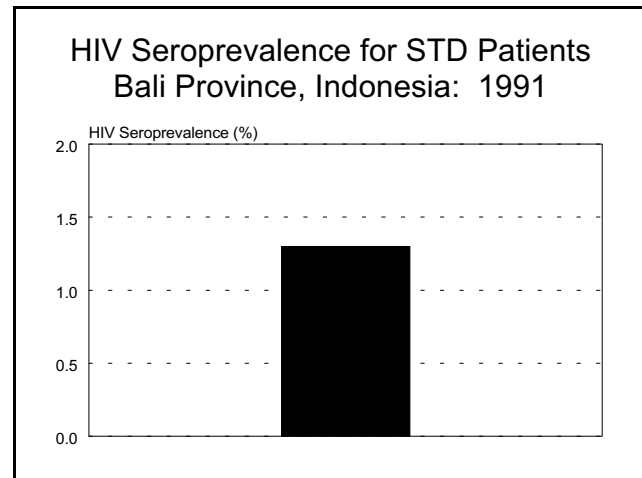


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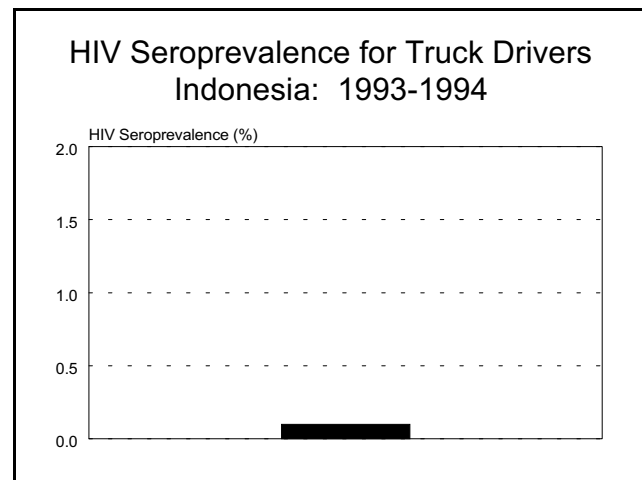
- In Central Java and North Sumatra provinces, HIV prevalence among unregistered sex workers tested for HIV was below 1 percent in 1997 and 1998.



- HIV seroprevalence among STD patients seen at a STD clinic in Bali Province was slightly above 1 percent in 1991.

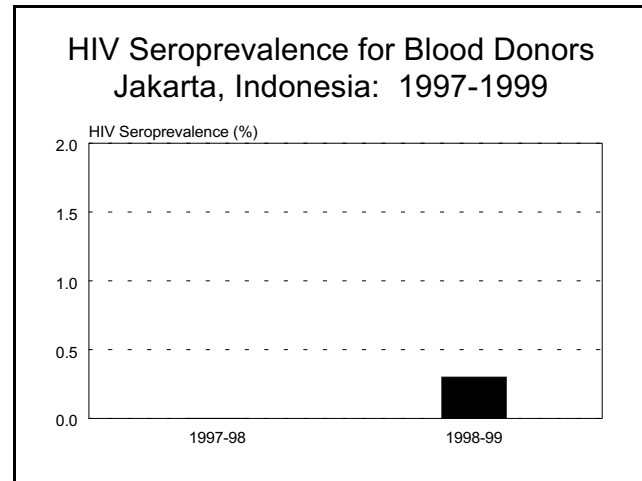


- At selected sentinel sites in Indonesia, truck drivers were tested for HIV in 1993-94. Prevalence was below 1 percent.

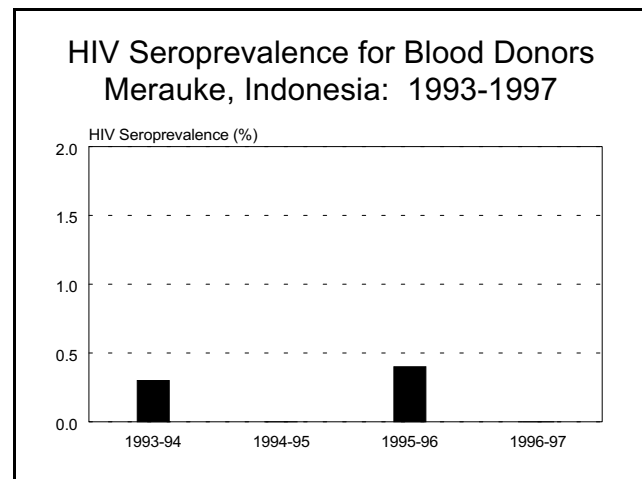


## Indonesia

- In Jakarta, among blood donors tested at Indonesian Red Cross facilities, no evidence of infection was found in 1997-98. In 1998-99, just under one-half of 1 percent were HIV positive. No evidence of infection among blood donors tested by the Indonesian Red Cross was found at the national level during the 1990s.



- In Merauke, located in Irian Jaya Province, HIV prevalence among blood donors tested at Merauke General Hospital stayed below 1 percent during the 1990s. There was no evidence of infection in 1994-95 and 1996-97.

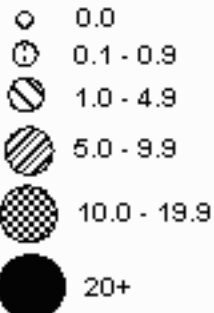


There have been few studies of HIV infection published in Indonesia pertaining to pregnant women. Studies that have been carried out between 1986 and 1999 reported no evidence of HIV infection among this group.

# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Indonesia: 1993 - 1996



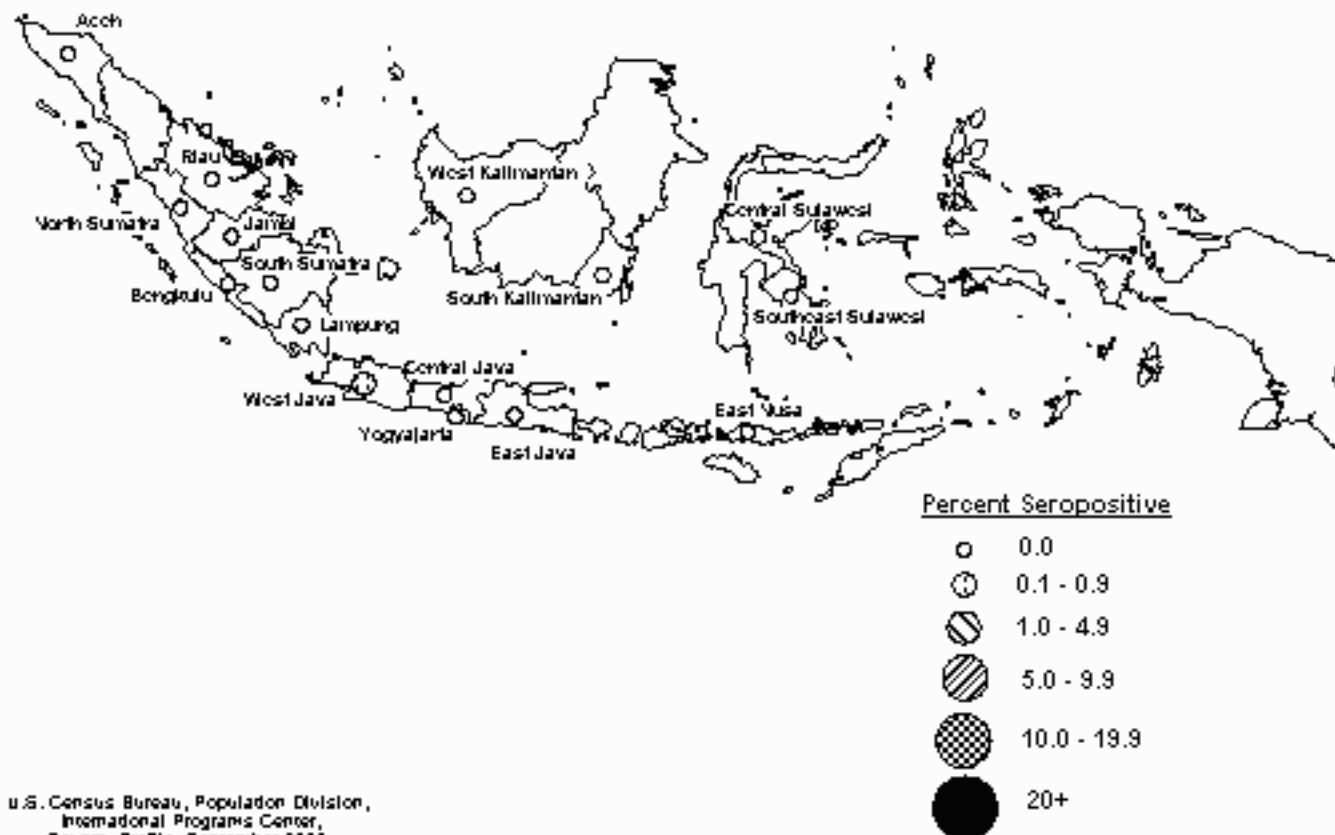
## Percent Seropositive



Note: A prevalence rate of 0.0 applies to all 27 provinces.

# Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Sex Workers

## Indonesia: 1995 - 1996



U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division,  
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## Sources for Indonesia

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